

others. Be it so; but where this is done in a manner not agreeable to science, where only personal opinions and arbitrary and fallacious arguments are opposed to sure observations (or "facts," as we now-a-days say), then we but perform a duty in repudiating such a tendency.

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NEW BRITISH LICHENS.

Communicated by THE REV. J. M. CROMBIE, F.L.S., &c.

The following *new species* of British Lichens have been described by Nylander, in "Flora," 1874, pp. 305-318:—

1. **Collemopsis oblongans.** *Nyl.*—Thallus olive-brownish, granuloso-crustaceous, thin, confluent; apothecia bright—or red—testaceous, somewhat concave, minute, the margin thickish; spores 8 μ , oblong, simple, or spuriously 1-septate, 0.016-30 m.m. long, 0.006-7 m.m. thick; hymenial gelatine very faintly wine-reddish with iodine.

On the ground, in fissures of rocks, near Haverbrack, in Westmoreland (Martindale). Allied to *C. Arnoldiana* (Hepp.), but differing in the shape of the spores.

2. **Collema terrulentum.** *Nyl.*—Thallus olive-brown, thin, granulose; apothecia spadiceo-reddish, small, margined by the thallus; spores 8 μ , ellipsoid, or oblongo-ellipsoid, 5-septate, submuralidivided, 0.018-24 m.m. long, 0.010-12 m.m. thick; hymenial gelatine, and especially the thecæ, bluish, with iodine.

On the bark of an old ash tree at Loch Katrine, in Scotland (Crombie). A small and easily overlooked species, which, unfortunately, was but very sparingly gathered.

3. **Physcia tribacoides.** *Nyl.*—Subsimilar to *Ph. tribacia* (Ach.), *Nyl.*, but the white soredia arranged as those of *Ph. cæsia*, and the thalline reaction with K +

On the smooth bark of young trees, near Ryde, Isle of Wight (Crombie). In the specimen gathered the apothecia, unfortunately, were not sufficiently developed.

4. **Lecanora subexigua.** *Nyl.*—Similar to *L. exigua*, but the thallus pale-greyish, subsmooth (unequal) rimose; spores 8 μ , 0.012-15 m.m. long, 0.006-7 m.m. thick.

On maritime rocks, near Penzance, in Cornwall (Curnow).

5. **Lecanora leucophæiza.** *Nyl.*—Similar to *L. leucophæa*, with biatorine apothecia, and scarcely any gonidia present within the perithecium; but the hymenial gelatine not bluish with iodine, or only the thecæ thus coloured. Thallus K f. +, yellowish.

On schistose boulders on Morrone, Braemar, and Hill of Ardo, near Aberdeen (Crombie). The spermogones are not visible in any of the specimens gathered, and but for scanty presence of gonidia in the perithecium this species might readily have been referred to the *Lecidei*.

6. **Lecanora austera.** *Nyl.*—Thallus cervine, or cervine-badious, unequal, rimose, thin; apothecia badious-brown, somewhat large, the thalline margin badious, somewhat shining, flexuose, often sub-crenate and proliferous; spores 8 $\text{n}\ddot{\text{a}}$, ellipsoid, about 0.009 m.m. long, about 0.007 m.m. thick; paraphyses moderate, articulated; hymenial gelatine scarcely tinged, but the thecæ bluish, with iodine.

On weathered quartzose stones in gravelly places near the summit of Ben Cruachan, Argyleshire (Crombie). Very rare, and gathered only sparingly on a single boulder.

7. **Lecidea lubens.** *Nyl.*—Thallus effuse, granulose, greyish glaucous; apothecia small, numerous, crowded, at length convex, pale flesh-coloured or livid-brownish; spores very variable, 5-9 septate, 0.028-50 m.m. long, 0.007-11 m.m. thick; hymenial gelatine deep bluish with iodine.

On the bark of trees, near the roots, at Shere in Surrey (Crombie). Allied to *L. sabuletorum*, var. *amoena*, Ohl., but differing in the character of the spores.

8. **Lecidea scopulicola.** *Nyl.*—Thallus greyish-green, verrucoso-unequal, thinnish, effuse; apothecia brownish flesh-coloured, at first obtusely margined, when old convex; spores 8 $\text{n}\ddot{\text{a}}$, acicular, thinly or obsoletely 3-5-septate, 0.032-44 m.m., 0.002 m.m. thick; paraphyses slender, epithecium colourless, hypothecium colourless (but tawny-brown in the subhymenial stratum); hymenial gelatine bluish, and then tawny wine-coloured with iodine.

On maritime rocks, near Penzance in Cornwall (Curnow).

9. **Lecidea phylliscocarpa.** *Nyl.*—Thallus brown, very thin or evanescent; apothecia black, phylliscoid (umbilicately affixed), rosulato-compound, rotundato-diformed, large, above with the margins thin, subradiately and irregularly disposed, slightly costate, and at the circumference sub-crenato-effigurate, within blackish, the hymenial stratum whitish; spores 8 $\text{n}\ddot{\text{a}}$, ellipsoid or oblong, simple, 0.009-11 m.m. long, 0.0035-45 m.m. thick; epithecium bluish-blackish, paraphyses thickish, bluish-black at the clavate apices, hypothecium sordidly dark; hymenial gelatine intensely bluish with iodine.

On quartzose stones, amongst detritus on the summit of Morrone, Braemar (Crombie). A very singular species, readily recognised from the phylliscoid appearance of the apothecia.

10. **Lecidea dealbatula.** *Nyl.*—Thallus white, thin, rimose or subareolate, unequal; apothecia black, small, prominent, margined, umbonate or at length subgyrose in the centre, concolorous within;

spores 8 $\text{n}\bar{\text{a}}$, colourless, ellipsoid, 0.010-12 m.m. long, 0.006-8 m.m. thick; epithecium and hypothecium brown, paraphyses moderate; hymenial gelatine intensely bluish with iodine.

On schistose rocks of Stronaclachan in Killin (Crombie). Allied to *L. deparcula*, Nyl.

11. **Lecidea confusior.** *Nyl.*—Thallus dark-greyish, thin, rimoso-areolate, indeterminate; apothecia black, convex, immarginate, when young plane, obsolete margined, white within; spores 8 $\text{n}\bar{\text{a}}$, ellipsoid or oblong, simple, 0.010-17 m.m. long, 0.004-6 m.m. thick; paraphyses thickish, not very well discrete, blackish at the apices, hypothecium colourless; hymenial gelatine intensely bluish and then wine-reddish with iodine.

On micaceous rocks, Craig Tulloch, Blair Athol (Crombie). Allied to *L. confusula*, Nyl., but differing in character of thallus and spores.

12. **Ptychographa xylographoides.** *Nyl.*—Thallus whitish, macular, or nearly obsolete, apothecia black, lanceolate, somewhat prominent, above plane, epithecium usually 1 or 3 plicated, margined, within concolorous; spores 8 $\text{n}\bar{\text{a}}$, colourless, ellipsoid, simple, 0.011-14 m.m. long, 0.006-7 m.m. thick, epithecium nearly colourless, hypothecium with the perithecium black; hymenial gelatine wine-red with iodine.

On decorticated mountain-ash on Craig Calliach, Killin (Crombie). A new genus and species, differing in the arrangement of the hymenia, which are 2 or 4 longitudinal in each apothecium, from *Xylographa* and all the other *Graphidei*.

In addition to the above, the following *new species* may also be mentioned, viz. :—

13. **Endococcus triphractoides.** *Nyl. in litt.*—Apothecia minute, hemispherical, black, perithecium entire, spores 8 $\text{n}\bar{\text{a}}$, oblongo-fusiform, 3-septate, colourless or pale-brownish, 0.014-18 m.m. long, 0.006-7 m.m. thick.

On schistose boulders, Craig Tulloch, Blair Athole (Crombie). Parasitic on dealbated portions of thallus of *Lecidea Scotinodes*, Nyl.

LICHEN FROM BEN LAWERS.

By DR. STIRTON.

Lecidea subretrusa. *Strn.*—Thallus albidus vix ullus; apothecia nigra mediocria convexa immarginata; sporæ 8 $\text{n}\bar{\text{a}}$ incolores fusiformes, 3-9 (plerumque 7) septate, $\cdot 045\text{-}06 \times \cdot 01\text{-}012$ m.m.; paraphyses non bene discretæ fere conglutinatæ, apicibus cœrulescentibus; hypothecium fusconigrum vel potius fusco-rufum.

Supra Weissiam compactam. Ben Lawers. 1871.

Affinis *Lecidea sabuletorum*. *Fkl.*—The reaction with iodine on the hymenial gelatine has not been ascertained, and as there